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RESTORATION AND PEACE

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION'S DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

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IT ENDORSES PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAVING met in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this sixteenth day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and from all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of our common country, we address to you this Declaration of our Principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war—a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has, nevertheless, decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the Republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amid the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era; while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which, on your behalf, we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

I. In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere, that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the Republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every State and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace—to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of resentment for past offences prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force.

II. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. *First*, it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and, *second*, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

III. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the Rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the Rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe; and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and to-day also, precisely as before the war, "all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our Government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our Government, in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the Rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was implicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever the object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired.

It is only since the war has closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory, and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war—the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions, and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations, and deprivations as the legislative department of the Government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And a Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and are therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty toward the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof. Federal courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes imposed and levied. And in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and as complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly in the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction, not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled; it is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of legislative authority, to exclude any State or states, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all shares in the Government for one reason, and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress; the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence of Congress and the Union, is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies or forbearance of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such an action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free Government in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible; and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the Government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these the House of Representatives, says the Constitution (article i., section 2), "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by every State without restriction, qualification, or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinctions among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And in the senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation, it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the Government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by whom those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented asserts the right to govern, absolutely and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own Government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny?

IV. Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged,

First, That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the Government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government was among the acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This was, in fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority, had prohibited within the territory under its control, that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its Government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other, and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force, in this regard, in a war waged by a Government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it. The Government of the United States was the only Government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war against the Rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the Government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that Government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require; that it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing, by indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation or of admission to any of the rights, duties, or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation; just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take affect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of Government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of all liberty and constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary consequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the Government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its counsels. We might reply to this:

1. That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

2. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

3. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. We say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them; or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed—where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosened from the discipline of war, and thrown without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that social disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak; and even there, they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this Convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor, and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people, so powerful in numbers, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterward taken to restore order, tranquility, and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the General Government toward them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution; and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the Government of a free Commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings, and humiliation of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defense of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends; the dispersion of families; the disruption of social systems and social ties; the overthrow of governments; of law and order; the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry; the loss of political, commercial, and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue toward them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow countrymen: We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action, through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land—before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united counsels, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined, and compacted our power, it has proved to us, beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued toward both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Govern-

ment are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which they renew, and in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendant a calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members, who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal Representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done the Government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each, like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence, and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty, and the perfection of our Republican institutions may demand.

The address was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled at the City of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancesters, regarding the Union, in its restoration, as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continued trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of Principles and Purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity, and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our Republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal Representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provision, and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established—upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief-Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

These resolutions were received, as each was read, with great applause; and they were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, followed by loud and long-continued cheers.

THE yacht *Alice*, which has recently made the passage across the Atlantic, was built in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

WE give up most of our issue this week to the Address and Resolutions of the great Philadelphia Convention, and we hope that every man into whose hands this number of our paper falls will read them throughout.

The argument of the Address covers most of the points now in public debate, and fully and ably presents them for public judgment, while the Resolutions constitute a Union platform upon which all patriots and true men can stand.

This was in the proper sense of the term a *Union* Convention, and it will be productive of great good in the Government and throughout the country. All its proceedings were conducted with sound judgment and characterized by complete harmony. For the first time since 1860, as was well said by a correspondent last week, men from all sections met together in council and declared doctrines and a platform to guide their future action. Disunionism in all forms, whether North or South, was abjured and denounced, the results of the war endorsed, and the objects for which the nation contended embodied in the programme of the future. This Convention means real peace, with renewed prosperity and general harmony, throughout the United States. Turbulent factions and fanatical men may impede or delay the full realization of these objects, but they cannot defeat them. Ultimate results are secured.

We propose to give in our next number the proceedings which took place at Washington upon the presentation of the Resolutions of the Convention to the President, including the remarks of Senator Reverdy Johnson on behalf of the Committee of the Convention, and the vigorous and patriotic reply made by the President thereto.

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE *Galaxy* comes to us with its usual excellent variety. Mr. Toule, in the number for September first (the initial number of the second volume) contributes an article on "Reform and Revolution in England." Mr. Eugene Benson gives an appeal for "Literary Fromdeurs," "Rachel and Ristori" and "Atlantic Telegraphy," the latter by Mr. F. B. Perkins, are both seasonable papers. Mr. Ball contributes an article on the latest facts and developments in "Aeronautics." In the "Nebula" is a very fair criticism of Miss Lewis's novel, "Felix Holt."

The *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a story of the war—"The Surgeon's Assistant, Mrs. R. C. Waterson very pleasantly groups together, under the subject "Women's Work of the Middle Ages," a number of facts not generally known. The passengers from "Hawthorne's Note-Books" are very interesting. Mrs. Stowe is not very entertaining in this number, in "How Shall we be Amused?" "An Italian Rain Storm" is an incident of travel by Mary Cowder Clarke. "Yesterday," by Miss Harriet E. Prescott, is a very thoughtful paper. The "Johnson Party" is characterized by much bitterness. Mr. Frederick Hedge's address on "University Reform" finds a place in the *Atlantic*. "Griffith Gaunt" is continued. The poetry is "The Voice" (anonymous), a sonnet on translating the "Divine Commedia," by Mr. Longfellow, and "Lake Champlain," by H. T. Tuckerman.

Our *Young Folks* is interesting this month. It is commenced with a poem entitled "The Tale of the Whale." Dr. Wilder gives an account of the different species of spiders, Mrs. Stowe has a characteristic sketch, "Little Pussy Willow," and Mr. Aldrich writes about the studios.

Godey's Lady's Book comes to us filled with variety, both pictorial and literary. An excellent steel-plate engraving, "Resting at the Well," gives us an introduction to a feast of good things. The fashion-plates are of a superior order. A wood-cut engraving represents an infantile exhibition of music and dancing. A serenade, "Under Thy Lattice," is a pleasing composition. The literary matter is first class, combining prose and poetry.

Peterson's Magazine gives us a representative picture, "The School at Play," which carries us back to our school days, when the absence of the teacher during the session of school was the occasion of general hilarity. The boys in the eagerness of play do not notice the teacher's return, and we turn the page with visions of the chastising rod held in terror over their heads. The colored fashion-plates are attractive for their workmanship, aside from the general object for which they are intended. The wood-cut engraving represents a child lost in the streets. The patterns, etc., will be found attractive, and the literary contents are of varied excellence.

It is announced that with the number for September first, *Every Saturday* will be enlarged from thirty-two to forty pages. The great success of the journal justifies and demands this enlargement The conductors will hereafter introduce as a feature serial stories, in compliance with a general desire. They will select only those of a first-class character, and of readable quality. "Sileote of Silcotes," by Henry Kingsley, has just been begun, and others will follow shortly. *Every Saturday* will continue to present the most readable, interesting, and valuable stories, essays, sketches, and poems, from the foreign journals and periodicals. Translations from the French periodicals will form a regular and important feature. A most thrilling story, from the French of Elmond About, will be given in September. It is hardly necessary to add that Ticknor and Fields, Boston, are its publishers.

GENERAL DIX'S SPEECH.

WE present to our readers this week the able, eloquent, and patriotic speech of General John A. Dix upon taking the chair as temporary President of the National Convention at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, which is worthy of the widest circulation that can be given it:

Governor Randall said: For the purpose of the temporary organization of this Convention, I propose the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, as temporary Chairman. Amid loud cheers General Dix said:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-Citizens of the whole Union: I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high moral and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people *of all the States of this Union*, and because it cannot fail, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, to lead to most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so delicate since the year 1787, the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to frame a better Government for the States that were united under the old Confederacy—a Government which has been made more enduring, we trust, by the fearful trials and perils it has encountered, and the Constitution which they came here to form we are here to vindicate and to restore.

We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government over all who are within the confines of the Union—a Government which cannot permit the violation of its principles or of the protection it extends to the people who are represented in it—over those who by virtue of that representation are entitled to a voice in the administration of the public affairs. It was such a Government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the Government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice, and good faith to defend and to maintain. Gentlemen, we are not living under such a Government. Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five.

Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative body. That numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented has been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and, as far as in us lies, to redress. When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to be represented in the legislative body. They had the right under the Constitution. They had the right under resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress in 1861.

These resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be so represented on other grounds of fairness and good faith. The President, not in pursuance of any constitutional power, had called on the Confederated States to accept conditions of their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union—the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts contracted to overthrow the Government. These conditions were made and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust; a violation of the faith of the Government, subversive of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace.

Each House of Congress is made a judge of the qualifications of its members, and can reject individuals for just cause; but the two bodies act conjointly, and cannot exclude entire delegations without an unwarrantable assumption of power. Congress has not only done this; it has gone further.

It has incorporated new conditions in amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three fourths of the States of the Union. To insist on the conditions they contain is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one fourth of the States from their representation in Congress. Is this the Government our fathers fought to establish? Is this the Government we have been fighting to preserve? The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong, to restore the legislative body to its full proportions by giving to the members of the Union their proper place in the public councils. Legislation without representation is an anomaly under our political system. No! In our form of government it would be another name for usurpation and misrule.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose, that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of our Government which needs amendment—some things to be done and others to be undone.

There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare, but we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the political complexion of Congress. This should be our first, our immediate aim. It is in the Congressional districts that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one body will enable us to prevent partial, unjust, and pernicious legislation. But the control of both Houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms, to bring the Government back, in the language of Jefferson, "to the republican track," will come later.

But with wise, harmonious, judicious action on our part, and upon the part of those we represent, it need not be long delayed.

I believe that public opinion is right; that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and those which control the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and most devoted efforts? to bring back the Republic, purify it, strengthen it by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, and to its ancient prosperity and power?

To present to the world an example worthy of imitation, with no Utopian vision of good Government, but with the grand old reality of better times, with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our hopes of the future are inseparably entwined. One country, one flag, one Union of equal States.

THE Spanish Government has prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets.

EIGHT hundred pounds' weight is the fashionable quota of baggage at Newport. Anything under that is second class.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1866.

Two events have moved the mental atmosphere of this quiet city—the arrival of Queen Emma and the delegates from the Philadelphia Convention. Everything conspired to cast a halo over both events. The weather is delightful, inducing good humor, and the modest, dignified manner of the Queen, with the evident pleasure she evinces at the attractions of the public buildings and the courtesy accorded to her rank and worth, are a relief after the political turmoil of the session of Congress.

The grand success of the Convention in uniting varied parties, in devotion to the perpetuity of the Union, and the highest welfare of every section of our beloved country, are a glorious promise for its future prosperity. Entering the White House were groups awaiting the arrival of the delegation. Happiness was shown in every face, and it was a proud day for the President when so noble a body of men accepted him as their leader in weaving in a purer web the disunited bands of the Republic.

The prominence given to Massachusetts and South Carolina in the Convention recalled an incident which occured last Thanksgiving Day in a visit to the hospital. A young Confederate officer from Charleston, South Carolina, who had been confined to his bed for many months, was sitting in the hospital chair. Congratulating him on his improvement, in his reply he alluded with a beaming face to the fact that South Carolina was the first to come back into the Union, and "to-day," he remarked, "the *Herald* says she is more loyal than Massachusetts."

The Autumnal breezes come laden with good news from other countries as well as our own. The blessings of peace will increase commerce and make labor, the poor man's capital, more productive.

M.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

IN accordance with the President's proclamation of the seventeenth instant, declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, the Navy Department has detached two men-of-war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commander of the Pacific squadron has also received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas to protect United States interests on the Pacific coast.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just forwarded to the Governor of Iowa a certificate authorizing the location of seven thousand four hundred and eighty acres of land, in lieu of that amount of land which has proved to be swamp. During the month of July last twenty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres of the public domain were disposed of, two thirds of which were entries under the Homestead law.

The city, which was full of strange faces and all activity on Saturday, was quite dull on Monday, and the strangers have departed. Beside the Committee to wait upon the President and present the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, there were several hundred, on Saturday, of distinguished or prominent citizens of the several States who came to witness the reception and hear the President's speech. When the ceremonies took place at the Executive Mansion the East Room was literally jammed, and all the adjoining apartments and halls leading thereto were filled to their utmost capacity. Such enthusiasm as was manifested on this occasion has rarely been equalled, and the President was more deeply and demonstrably affected than he has ever been known to be before on a matter of public interest. The scene during the delivery of the address of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and the President's reply, was one ever to be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to witness it. Surrounded by men of note, statesmen, and military heroes, the President stood the central figure of interest on whom all eyes were turned with affectionate regard and undisguised respect. A few steps in front of him stood Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on his left were the Postmaster-General, then Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Welles, Secretary Browning, and Senator Doohttle. To the right and beside the President stood General Grant, and to the right of the latter his chief of staff, General Rawlings. General Grant arrived just after Hon. Reverdy Johnson had commenced his remarks, and the company recognized the presence of the General by a round of applause. He walked straight up to the side of the President, who turned and shook hands with him. There was that in the manner and looks of General Grant which all interpreted to mean, "I am with you, gentlemen. I endorse your proceedings." A number of ladies were also present. Among them were Mrs. Johnson (this being the second time she has appeared in public since she became an occupant of the White House), Mrs. Patterson, and the ladies of some of the members of the Cabinet. It was generally remarked that Mr. Stanton was not present, and his absence was taken as corroborative of the well-settled understanding here that he does not heartily support the President in his restoration policy. He has failed to respond to the call for the Convention, though specially requested to indicate his opinion when the other members of the Cabinet were addressed by the National Union Club. Up to this time Mr. Stanton has not shown any sympathy with the movement, and as yet no one knows that he has said a word on the subject. Not being for the Convention, it is taken as settled that he occupies the same position that Governor Dennison does, but unlike the latter, remains in the Cabinet. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the President and General Grant took positions side by side at the door of the East Room, and the entire audience approached them one by one and shook their hands. During the afternoon and evening the strangers departed in the trains, delighted with what they had seen and heard.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following respecting the tax upon auction sales: Prior to the date of the late act of July thirteenth, 1866, it was held that sales made by auctioneers for judicial or executive officers, or for executors and administrators, were liable to tax in the same manner as the sales made for other persons. The law has been amended, and it is now held that the sales of auctioneers made for or on account of the persons or officers above specified are not liable to tax since August first, the time when the above act takes effect.

The celebrated man of locks, Hobbs, of New York, has received the award of the contract for furnishing the Treasury Department with locks for use, under the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of the Internal Revenue laws.

Queen Emma is now the guest of Secretary Seward. Among the guests at dinner last Saturday evening at Mr. Seward's mansion were the President and the ladies of his family. Several of the members of the Cabinet, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico. On Sunday the Queen attended divine service in company with Mr. Seward at St. John's Church (Episcopal). At eight o'clock on Sunday night her Majesty dined with the President. Mr. Seward was the only member of the Cabinet present.

The official proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention were completed on Monday, and signed by the President of that body, and a million copies are to be at once printed for general distribution.

The circular calling a convention of officers, soldiers and sailors to meet in mass convention in Chicago on the seventeenth of September proximo will be issued to-morrow.

CONCERNING TAXES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

ATTENTION is hereby called to the changes made in the Internal Revenue laws relating to licenses, by the act of July thirteenth, 1866, which act goes into effect, so far as special taxes provided for in said act are concerned, on the first of August, 1866.

Licenses are abolished, and a "special tax" is substituted therefor.

By the provisions of section 80, it becomes the duty of the Assessor to reassess any person, firm, or company, holding license, for any excess of the special tax substituted therefor over the license tax which has been paid from the first day of August, 1866, ratably, up to the first day of May, 1867.

Under these provisions, persons having a license as wholesale dealers in liquor, brewers, distillers, and proprietors of gift enterprises, will be liable to reassessment from the first day of August, 1866. Every wholesale dealer in liquors, for instance, who has paid but fifty dollars for his license, will be immediately liable to reassessment for the nine months ending May first, 1867, the amount of reassessment being thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

A special tax is to be assessed from the same date against distillers of burning fluid and camphene, grinders of coffee and spices, and peddlers of liquors. Peddlers travelling by public conveyances are classed as peddlers of the fourth class. Persons whose business it is to manufacture cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, should be immediately assessed a special tax as tobacconists, without reference to the amount of their products; but where such persons now hold license as manufacturers, they will not be subject to the special tax until the expiration of their present license as manufacturers, unless they are engaged at the same time in the manufacture of other articles, in such manner as to be liable to special tax both as manufacturers and as tobacconists. But no special tax is imposed upon journeymen employed in a cigar manufactory.

Persons now licensed as tobacconists should be assessed a special tax as wholesale dealers when their sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Any person who is engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds, or who puts up for sale in packages, with his name or trade-mark thereon, any articles, or compounds, is liable, under the new law, to special tax as a manufacturer.

Producers of ornamental and fruit trees, and charcoal, selling the same at wholesale, by themselves or authorized agents, at places other than the place of production, are exempt from special tax in respect thereof.

All boats, barges, and flats not used for carrying passengers, nor propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tug-boats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal, oil, minerals, or agricultural products to market, will be assessable under the new law with an annual special tax, from and after the expiration of the time covered by their present enrolment fees and tonnage duties, *in lieu* of such fees and duties. Such boats of a capacity exceeding twenty-five tons and not exceeding one hundred tons will be subject to a special tax of five dollars, and when exceeding one hundred tons, to a special tax of ten dollars, said tax to be assessed and collected as other special taxes provided for in the act. The above special tax on boats, barges, and flats does not, however, affect the liability of the proprietors to special tax as express carriers or agents, when doing business as described in paragraph 59 of section 79 of the act of June thirtieth, 1864, as amended by the act of July thirteenth, 1866.

Wholesale dealers are required, as soon as the amount of their sales within the year exceeds fifty thousand dollars, to make monthly return of sales to the Assistant Assessor, and pay the tax on sales monthly, as other monthly taxes are paid; and in estimating the amount of sales, any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer, need not again be estimated and included as sold by the party for whom it was made. Wholesale dealers now holding license based on a certain amount of sales, will be liable to make monthly returns of sales as soon as their sales exceed the amount named in the license; wholesale dealers in liquors, as soon as their sales shall reach an amount which is less than the basis of their license by the sum of thirty-seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

The bond required of lottery dealers is further conditioned, by the new law, that the dealer will pay the tax imposed by law on the gross receipts of his sales, and the managers of *any* lottery, now or hereafter existing, can give the bond required.

Cattle brokers should be assessed on the excess of sales over ten thousand dollars in the same manner as of wholesale dealers.

Under the new law, "every person (other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker, or cattle broker, or wholesale dealer, or retail dealer, or peddler) whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, is to be regarded a produce broker."

The payment of the special tax of a hotel-keeper permits the person so keeping a hotel, etc., to furnish the necessary food for the animals of travellers or sojourners, without the payment of an additional special tax as a livery-stable keeper.

Lawyers, who have paid a special tax as such, are exempted under paragraph 25 from paying the special tax as real-estate agents.

If the annual receipts of an insurance agent shall not exceed one hundred dollars, a special tax of five dollars only is imposed under the new law; and the paragraph relative to *insurance brokers* is omitted. No special tax is imposed by the new law for selling tickets or contracts of insurance against injury to persons while travelling.

Apothecaries, who have paid the special tax as such, are not required by the new law to pay the tax as retail dealers in liquor, in consequence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits officinal in the United States or other national pharmacopoeias, in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at one time, nor exceeding, in aggregate cost value, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum.

No special tax is required of a common carrier, by the new law, where the gross receipts do not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. Draymen and teamsters owning only one dray or team will not be liable to this tax.

By proviso to section 47 of the act of July thirteenth, 1866, brewers are exempted from special tax as wholesale dealers, when selling at wholesale, even at a place other than their breweries, malt liquors manufactured by them.

Manual-labor schools and colleges are exempt from special tax, as manufacturers, where the proceeds of the labor of such institutions are applied exclusively to the support and maintenance of such institutions (sec. 18).

There is no provision in the new law for refunding license taxes where they exceed the special taxes provided by said law in respect to the same business.

No person doing a business requiring payment of special tax under the new law should be assessed therefor if he now holds a license covering a business of the same nature, unless the special tax provided for exceeds the license tax, in which case the difference of tax should be assessed immediately.

Receipts for special taxes will be furnished from this office. No more licenses will be furnished. With slight alteration, receipts for special taxes may be used as receipts for license taxes assessed under former laws.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

CENTRALIZATION.

THE people of the United States have been educated in the ideas of personal liberty and State rights as limited and regulated by the National Constitution. Schemes for the consolidation of political power in a central government, and plans for the abridgement of individual freedom, cannot, therefore, long be countenanced or tolerated by the American People. And no portion of them would be more hostile to a policy which would abridge the rights of the States, and restrain the liberty of the citizen, than the people of the New England States with whom these schemes of consolidation originated, and who have now become their most zealous advocates. What State would be more restless and rebellious if Congress were to interfere with her domestic concerns—were to attempt to regulate the elective franchise, interfere with her school system, dictate the manner in which she should conduct her religious worship, or even meddle with their liquor laws, than the people of Massachusetts? And what people would be more indignant if their personal rights and liberties were encroached upon? Such invasions of public and private rights by the Central Government would in the end fail, because they are against the spirit of our institutions and offend the ideas on which the American People have been educated. All such attempts to coerce and regulate the affairs of the people of the South will ultimately fail, and will recoil in the shape of the odium which they will engender upon their authors and projectors. Our system is complex, and yet its principles are well understood by the people. It comprises one great Central Government moving like the sun in the solar system, on an orbit clearly defined, and dispensing its protection and its beneficence to all; and a system of States like our planets and their attendant satellites moving in orbits as clearly defined; both independent of each other in their respective spheres of action; and both combining to make one grand and harmonious whole. The attempt to change the relations of the States with the Central Government, to give them powers absolutely sovereign and equal to the European Government has been tried, and has most signally failed. The attempt to obliterate the States, and merge them all in the Central Government, will be equally abortive. It will be like arresting the planets in their revolutions and hurling them back into the sun. It would involve the destruction of the system and the necessity of a new creation.—*Boston Post.*

THE FALSTAFF OF THE NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in the course of a long radical account of the New Orleans riot, said: "The boaster of the convention, the hero who would do and dare and die for his new-born love for negro suffrage, had not yet been found. Arrayed in spotless white, he had been seen to enter the chamber before the opening of the convention, but since the firing began no eye of negro had been cheered, no heart of convention member nerved, no soul of policeman inflamed by the radiant sight of R. King Cutler. The last member had been driven out to the mob, and the last negro stabbed, the chamber was occupied only by the police, the rioters, and the dead, but still the hero was missing. At last a bright thought struck a policeman. He explored the chimney. Its throat was narrow, and King Cutler's body was large, and so, instead of being swallowed up, there he stuck! In a moment a nondescript figure came up the street, between policemen and rioters all so amused that, for the moment, they lost their appetite for murder. Republican or not, King Cutler was *black*. His white hat, jammed down over his blackened nose and ears, like a half painted ship, was already colored fore and aft. His white coat hung down all black behind. His sparkling shirt-front presented a fitting stripe to correspond. The waistband of his voluminous pantaloons—but alas! that was where he stuck; and so must I.

NEWS ITEMS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has accepted the tender by the Albany Burgesses Corps of a military escort and guard of honor during his stay in that city.

THE Fire Department of Boston proposes to send to the Paris exhibition a complete miniature illustration of the fire and alarm apparatus used in that city.

AN editor at the South has purchased a race horse at an expense of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of catching his runaway subscribers. Good investment.

THE quarantine regulations at Charleston, South Carolina, published some time since, have been removed. Passengers and freight from New-York now meet no detention.

A PROJECT is on foot among business men in Boston to unite for the reception of a cable dispatch daily in that city, and thus do away with the present dependence upon New-York City.

A LETTER from Leavenworth says that shafts are being sunk throughout the State for coal, the surveys made by prominent geologists warranting the efforts made. Coal has been discovered in large quantities upon the prairies and within a radius of ten miles from Leavenworth, but there are parties boring for coal within the city proper, and a shaft has been sunk five hundred feet.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS writes to a friend in Charlesion, South Carolina: "Mr. Davis is not slowly, but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release if man does not soon afford him one. It is very kind of you to ask what he wants; but beyond cigars and a little Madeira or Sherry wine he seems to desire nothing.

THE Navy Department has received a dispatch dated May seventeenth, 1866, from Commander Egbert Thompson, commanding the United States steamer *Dacotah*, announcing the safe arrival of his vessel at Stanley Harbor, Falkland Islands, where she had touched to obtain a supply of coal. The *Dacotah* is to join the Pacific Squadron.

POINT LOOKOUT, at the mouth of the Potomac River, has been sold to General Bayard, of New York, for sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. The sale embraces all the improvements belonging to the late owners, and two hundred and forty acres of land adjacent. It is expected that the point will be refitted up by the proprietor as a first-class watering-place in time for the next season.

THE monument directed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to be erected to the memory of the celebrated Seneca Chief Cornplanter is finished. It stands on the Indian Reservation, fifteen miles above Warren, on the banks of the Allegheny. There are now living three of the Cornplanter's children. When the monument is dedicated the Indians on the Reservation will be present in aboriginal costume.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* states that Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, refused to give his sanction to the scheme of resurrecting the Louisiana convention. He had always denounced that convention as bogus, and maintained his consistency. But some members of Congress unquestionably encouraged the movement. The plan was, that the convention should adopt the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and give suffrage to the Freedmen and take it from ex-Rebels; that the Freedmen and original Union men only should vote on the ratification of these acts, under which they would organize a State government, which Congress would recognize as the legitimate government of Louisiana. The scheme was revolutionary and foolish. Nothing can be done for equal rights by any such process, and the Congressmen who encouraged it showed lack both of judgement and principle.—*Springfield Republican.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

"JUNIOR, spell thieves." "T-h-e-i-v-e-s."

WILL the *Democrat and Star* inform its readers where we can find their quotation, "It is well with thee, my brother?"

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & Co., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

S. FRANK LATHROP, of the late Le Raysville *Union*, has commenced the publication of a paper at Athens, Bradford County, entitled the Athens *Republican*.

THIS Congressional District was represented in the Philadelphia Convention by Colonel Elhanan Smith and C. L. Ward, Esq., of Bradford County, and by General W. H. Ent and John K. Grotz, Esq., of this county.

THE *Democrat and Star*, in repeating the falsehood of the *Republican* about our circulation, is performing its accustomed business of second fiddle to P. John. It echoes the music of its friend with lively admiration, and drops into all his false notes with the aptness of a devoted scholar.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Our young friend, Major R. Bruce Ricketts, has been commissioned by Governor Curtin as Colonel of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Light Artillery, dating March fifteenth, 1866. This promotion is deserved, as no officer in the county has seen more field service or kept a cleaner record. The compliment will be heartily endorsed by the soldiers of the county.

THE Montour County Democratic convention, held on Monday last, nominated William A. Dean, of Limestone, for Senator and Captain Thomas Chalfant, of the Danville *Intelligencer*, for Representative. Peter Hughes and James L. Curry were nominated for Associate Judges. Isaac Amerman and John W. Miles were appointed Congressional conferees without instructions. Senatorial conferees, Judge Moore and Judge Oaks.

WE endeavor to publish a Democratic paper for the good of the Democratic party of this county [some doubt of that], and it is our sacred duty to warn Democrats against any fiction which has for its mission a spirit deceitful and dangerous.—*Democrat and Star.*

Now whether a spirit is the mission of a faction or a faction the mission of a spirit is about equally intelligible. Sentences which make capital nonsense read backward or forward must be written under a happy condition of the intellect.

REMOVED.—C. F. Knapp, local reporter and accredited agent of the *Columbia County Republican*, has been removed from the office of Assistant Assessor in this place, and John Thomas of Bloomsburg appointed. It is generally believed the public interests will not suffer by this change. The public treasury certainly will not, unless, like his predecessor, Mr. Thomas has the power of ubiquity. If anybody does not understand what is meant by this we beg to assure them that it is susceptible of explanation.

THE *Democrat and Star* has cooled down from its fever heat upon the Congress question, a salutary result of our exposure of its course, and of a pretty general sentiment in the county, strongly expressed. It may ere long be brought over to the point of agreeing that men who are not among its subscribers may without abuse be permitted to vote against a Disunion candidate for Congress. But evidently this gracious concession, if made, will be due to its fears rather than its magnanimity.

IN an an article published two weeks since, by an error of composition we were made to say that delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were arriving *here*. The correction was made for our main edition; but a few advance or early copies, which went out uncorrected, afforded an opportunity for a small criticism by both of our amiable neighbors of the Press. In the case of the *Democrat and Star*, probably incited to do so by the editor of the *Republican*, it was published in the face of the explanation in our last number as to how the mistake occurred.

THE Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for the several offices in this county will meet on Monday next. A Republican Convention for the same purpose is advertised to meet at this place on Wednesday, the fifth day of September next. We shall be happy to announce the names of candidates to be presented to this Convention whenever we can procure them. Ulysses Mercur will claim the nomination for Congress, and will doubtless receive the vote of the Convention, unless his friends are admonished by the signs of the times and withdraw him. Withdrawal would be prudent, saving as it would himself and his friends the mortification of defeat.

THE *Republican* and the *Democrat and Star* are equally indignant at the ostracism of Wood and Vallandigham in the Philadelphia Convention. On this as on many other subjects they are in happy accord. P. John says the failure to admit them was "illogical and ridiculous;" and he also denounces it "as inconsistent as well as mean." Brother Ikeler in turn exclaims: "Did not the Convention stultify itself? Will not this action be recorded in history as a lasting, dark, and damning blot upon its character?" Whatever regrets may be expressed by our neighbors, we think that Wood and Vallandigham would have been out of place in the Philadelphia Convention, and in this opinion not only the people of the country generally but even their friends concur.

THE following paragraph immediately follows another relating to a young man in a deranged state of mind. He evidently had his influence on the Junior, for witness the muddle he was in when writing the following:

THE DIFFERENCE.—While we oppose the negro-suffrageite, Mercur, at heart, earnestly, and from principle, the COLUMBIAN is hired, or bought up, to do its blowing, and after all has the impertinence and malice to charge the *Democrat and Star* with infidelity. "O, shame, where is thy blush?"

THE plethora of words with which the Junior of the *Democrat and Star* is afflicted appears in an article about "stabbing," in his last number. The COLUMBIAN, according to this authority, is stabbing the Democracy, stabbing the Radicals, and, what is worst of all, stabbing the subscription list of the *Democrat and Star*. As to that remarkable journal itself, he says that the COLUMBIAN aims at it "its poisonous darts," which must be regarded, of course, as very naughty warfare. But all this stabbing and shooting of darts receives a harmonious explanation from the Junior. The cause is founded in the "*real* nature" of the COLUMBIAN, which resembles that of a crouching and blood-thirsty tiger," in its being "like Satan," and its determination "to steal the livery of Heaven to do the work of Hell." Besides, to clinch the matter, we are told that, "like the Father of all Evil," it quotes "sacred doctrines [not Shakespeare] to accomplish its wicked purposes." This explanation must be considered satisfactory!

WEEKS before our advent both the *Republican* and the *Democrat and Star* (from motives well understood and generally appreciated by the public) commenced their warfare upon us, and how persistently they have continued it their respective journals will show. We made up our mind at the outset to withstand this combined and *preconverted* attack with becoming patience, repulsing our enemy when occasion might require. To this position we have adhered. After this singular combination of forces to oppose us is considered, the most amusing feature in this little drama is their cool effrontery in complaining that this paper abuses them. They must be allowed to exhaust the vocabulary of denunciation when they speak of us (and in this respect there has been a generous rivalry between them), while our right to reply is denied, no matter how justly that reply may be made. We state the case between us and our two contemporaries fairly. Formerly the *Republican* was the most virulent and malicious, but latterly the *Democrat and Star* carries off the palm.

WHEREAS, we, as members of the Bloomsburg Lodge No. 139, of the I. O. of G. T., beholding the poisonous influence of the wine cup, imbedding its deadly venom within the bosom of the community around us in defiance of our mightiest efforts put forth to banish it from our midst, destroying the lives of the aged, and fastening its grasp upon many of our youth, causing premature decay and untimely death, are resolved that an attempt be made to make an impression upon the public mind by means of the public lecture.

Accordingly Rev. M. Rhodes, of Sunbury, a firm and able advocate of the Temperance cause, with the glorious emblem of our noble order unfurled about him, willingly responded to the call. To him we return our most sincere thanks for the laudable manner in which he has served us. Although the words to which he gave utterance have ceased to vibrate within those sacred walls, may the sentiments that he advanced have awakened the drowsy powers of the people that have slumbered during the long lapse of years. Let their influence be as noiseless as the dew, and after our honored brother has left this unfriendly world, may the seed that he has sown continue to bear fruit, until time shall cease to bear upon its wings the influence of words.

By order of the Bloomsburg Lodge of I. O. of G. T. August 22, 1866.

MARRIED.

In Mount Pleasant, on the sixteenth instant, by Rev. J. R. Dimm, GEORGE W. KELLER, of Bloomsburg, to ROSETTA E. THOMAS, of Mount Pleasant.

On the fifteenth instant, by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, THOMAS D. SEWARD, of Cambra, to RACHAEL BIRD, of Shickshinny.

DIED.

In Espy, on the tenth instant, ESALINE DRAKE, aged 32 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

In Hemlock, on the second instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Dennis Pursel, aged 61 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

In Bloomsburg, on the twentieth instant, HENRY B. WELLS, aged 31 years, 8 months, and 21 days.

In Fishing Creek, on the eighteenth instant, JAMES PAYDON, aged 46 years.

In Fishing Creek, IOLA ELDORA IKELER, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 12 days.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 20
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	30
Eggs	25
Tallow	11
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	5 00
Pork	18
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	18
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	20 00

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

MCKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM MCKELVEY & CO.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MESCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

William H. Abbott,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

H. E. Jackson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

Robert F. Clark,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank.

John G. Freeze,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.

Grand Jurors—September Term, 1866.

Borough Berwick—Hudson Owen.
Beaver—Daniel Singley.
Benton—Hiram F. Everett.
Bloom—Benjamin F. Hartman.
Catawissa—Walter Lashell, Benjamin Miller.
Centre—Samuel Brower, Jackson Knorr.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus White, John Brescher, John Zarer.
Franklin—Washington Parr, George W. Fenstermacher.
Greenwood—William A. Kline, Jacob K. Berlin.
Hemlock—John Kistler.
Main—William Swisher, Daniel Fisher.
Millin—Samuel Andrews.
Montour—Philip Heinbach.
Pine—William Kutzmaier.
Roaringcreek—Philip Ooel.
Sugarloaf—Jacob H. Fritz.
Scott—Daniel Mollick.

Traverse Jurors.

Beaver—Peter Knecht, Samuel Johnson.
Benton—Samuel M'Henry.
Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Henry Giger.
Briarcreek—Absolom Bombay, Emmer Deitterick.
Catawissa—Benjamin Barnes.
Centre—George R. Rose, Emmit Aikman, Philip Creasy, Joseph P. Conner.
Conyngham—Stephen Monaghan, William Snyder, Samuel Leahy.
Fishingcreek—John P. Creasy.
Franklin—Daniel Zarr, William Robinach.
Greenwood—Edward Henry, Phineas Hayman, Samuel Begart.
Hemlock—Reuben Bombay, Samuel Brugler.
Jackson—Frederick Wagner, Snyder.
Locust—John L. Hurst, Lucas Fahringer, Mark Williams.
Madison—Henry C. Mills, John Zeisloft.
Millin—Albert G. Millard, Horace Schweppenhauser, Isaac Heverly, Snyder.
Mount Pleasant—Eri Reiler.
Scott—William White.
Sugarloaf—Joshua Fritz.

List of Causes for Trial.

1. Stephen Baldy vs. the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad Company.
2. William L. Lance vs. Thomas Creveling.
3. Jacob Harris vs. Peter Hagenbuch.
4. Andrew J. Snyder vs. John Sneatler.
5. Jacob Shuman vs. Christian Wolf.
6. Jacob Shuman vs. Jacob Hartzel.
7. A. S. Saul vs. Benjamin Winterstein.
8. Samuel Hughes, for the use of Hessler, William Klinefelter, and Gideon Hoeler, in doing business in the name of Hessler & Co.
9. Jacob Shuman vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. George A. Herring vs. Peter Miller.
11. Edward Hellner vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, *et. al.*
12. J. P. Mackenberg, for the use of M. Chamberlin, vs. Silas D. Edgar.
13. John Butler vs. John Jamieson.
14. Jacob Remley vs. Catawissa Railroad Company.
15. William A. Case, *et. al.*, vs. the Township of Centre.
16. William Lemon vs. Peter Haymon.
17. William Lemon vs. John Vanpelt.
18. Henry F. Muss vs. Borough of Berwick.
19. Abraham B. Swisher vs. Samuel Ringy.
20. J. F. Anspach, *et. al.*, vs. William P. Ryon.
21. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott, *et. al.*
22. John Johnson vs. Joseph R. Jamison.
23. Greenwood Township vs. Samuel Begart.
24. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
25. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
26. Christian Knapp vs. the School District of Bloom.
27. Hessler and Wife vs. Schlusser and Wife.
28. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
29. David Larish vs. Mount Pleasant Township.
30. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
31. John C. Dillner, *et. al.*, vs. Barton Masters.
32. Jonathan Kuntz vs. Wright Hughes.
33. Mary K. Green vs. Isaac White.
34. Michael Casey vs. Franklin Taylor, *et. al.*
35. James Barry vs. Robert Gorrell.
36. John Lavenia vs. Barney M'Beatty.
37. Peter Kostenbader, *et. al.*, vs. Daniel Krum's administrators.
38. Solomon Neyhard vs. the Township of Centre.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 3d DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, containing one hundred acres more or less, about sixty acres of which is cleared land, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands of Colonel Hess, on the south by land of Samuel Hess, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Peterman, whereon are erected a one-story plank dwelling-house, a log stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of WILLIAM J. HESS.

aug18-tf SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 3d DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Catawissa Township Columbia County, containing twenty-four acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of Jacob Brumbler, on the south by lands of Solomon Fegeley, and on the north and west by lands of Gideon Arndt, whereon is erected a log house and a frame stable, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of BENJAMIN POLK. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

aug18-3t

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, IRA BOADARMEL, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to hold the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables; two pigs.

IRA BOADARMEL.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 23 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER.
Arcade Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENRY GIGER
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia county. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 6 00
" " Kip, double sole	3 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c.	2 50 to 3 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 00 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and babies' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 3 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	2 25 to 2 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 00
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

HENRY GIGER.

DR. GANSEVOORT, PRACTICAL and Consulting Physician, for the cure of all diseases. Author of Lectures on the Treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases.

May be consulted as follows, free of charge, 1866:

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, September 17 and 18.

BERWICK, Pa., Rising Sun Hotel, Wednesday, September 19.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 20, 21, and 22.

PITTSTON, Pa., Eagle Hotel, Sunday, and Monday, September 23 and 24.

Will visit each place once in three months regularly.

Invalids afflicted with chronic disease of every name and nature, will be convinced by ocular proof that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with. They will not be persuaded to place themselves under my treatment unless there is a reasonable hope of cure.

Dr. Gansevoort can be consulted at his appointed places; he is a Practical and Scientific Physician, and treats all kinds of chronic diseases, which have been called incurable by many of the so-called distinguished physicians of the country. Such as diseases of the Spine, Asthma, Consumption, Salt Rheum, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, or Vitus Dance, Catarrh, Melancholy, Liver Complaint, Rickets, Bloody Urine, Headache, All diseases of Women and Children. Also cases of Seminal Emissions, which is sending thousands post unfortunate victims to the grave yearly.

The Doctor does not propose to heal all the diseases that afflict mankind. Some diseases are curable, others are incurable, while at certain stages all diseases are curable, if treatment is commenced at the proper time. Therefore, do not wait for to-morrow. The present is for us to improve, to-morrow we may never see. Be aware of delays, they are always dangerous to your interests.

Invalids who reside at too great a distance to visit the Doctor at his places of appointment, can communicate with him by letter, and have medicines sent to them by Express, to any part of the United States and Canadas, without delays.

All letters of inquiry must contain a three cent stamp to prepay reply. Principal Office and Laboratory, Grammacy Park, New York. Address me at my present residence, Bath, New York. J. M. GANSEVOORT, M.D.

n8-25-1y.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Saturday, the eleventh day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James Logan, late of Montour Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Montour Township, in the County of Columbia, adjoining lands of Cadwallader Roberts on the east, William Roberts on the north, George A. Willets on the south, and Frick and Hurley on the west, containing sixty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling-house, and barn and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said decease. Late of in the Township of Montour and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, July 17, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. or one fourth of purchase money, to be paid on striking down of the property, one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation nisi, and the balance in one year from confirmation nisi, with interest on said balance from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

B. F. HARTMAN, Administrator.

EVERY SATURDAY:
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.

Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals, and to place the cream of the publications of the new journal to comprise the choicest selections from those for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the day. It will be, in short, the aim of its proprietors that Every Saturday shall continue to justify by its freshness and variety its selected name, and shall continue to be published weekly simultaneously with the appearance in England. The best numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

THE ART OF BEAUTIFUL COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be indeed a great convenience to every family, beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,500 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

TERMS.

One copy one year	$4 00
One copy for three months	1 00

And an extra copy will be allowed for every club of five subscribers, at $4 00 each, or six copies for $20 00. Payment invariably in advance.

The Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly from the commencement will be sent to any part of the United States, free of carriage, upon receipt of the price, viz.:

Cloth Binding ..... $7 00 per Volume.
Half Morocco ..... 1 00 "

Each Volume contains the Numbers for One Year.

TERMS TO ADVERTISERS.—One dollar and fifty cents per line for inside, two dollars per line for outside of letter-press, each insertion.

HARPER & BROTHER, Publishers.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

TERMS.

One copy for one year, $4 00. An extra copy, gratis, for every Club of five subscribers, at $3 00 each, or six copies for $20 00.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $8 00.

CIRCULATION 112,000.

The Publishers will accept a limited number of first-class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One Page	$50 00
Half Page	25 00
Quarter Page	12 00

Or $1 50 per line for less space. Average eight words to a line.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others. "The Cloverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The best numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

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39 Park Row, New York.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
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NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
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HARDWARE,
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FISH,
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FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GHITON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DIETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mc Henry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best, and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Demuth's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c. &c.,
Give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
B. H. STOHNER
has always on hand and for sale
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety.
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.
Having recently fitted up a new and elegant
ICE-CREAM AND EATING SALOON,
he is prepared to accomodate ladies and gentlemen in the best style.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY T

BABY ON THE PORCH.

Out on the porch, by the open door,
Sweet with roses and cool with shade,
Baby is creeping over the floor—
Dear little winsome blue-eyed maid.

All about her the shadows dance,
All above her the roses swing,
Sunbeams in the lattice glance,
Robins up in the branches sing.

Up at the blossoms her fingers reach,
Lisping her pleading in broken words,
Cooing away in her tender speech
Songs like the twitter of nestling birds.

Creeping, creeping over the floor,
Soon my birdie will find her wings,
Fluttering out at the open door
Into the wonderful world of things.

Bloom of roses and balm of dew,
Brooks that babble and winds that call,
All things lovely and glad and new,
And the Father watching us over it all.

AGRICULTURAL.

Best Breeds of Cattle for Dairy Purposes.

A WRITER on dairy stock in the Mark Lane *Express* thus alludes to the breeds most in esteem in Great Britain: "Of breeds in general use, and of acknowledged merit for dairy purposes, are the Dutch, Short-Horns, Crosses, and the Ayrshire. Dutch cattle are of large size; prevailing color black, with sometimes a white patch over the back, resembling a sheet, and are from this distinguished by the name of sheeted cows. They are heavy milkers, but the milk is of rather poor quality, and not very productive of butter. For this reason they are more suitable for parties who have large contracts, and supply workhouses, prisons, hospitals, and other public institutions with milk, than for the ordinary farmer who has to manufacture his produce into butter and cheese. Another very serious objection to Dutch cattle is the difficulty of fattening them when past their prime, and the large quantity of food they consume in the endeavor to prepare them for the butcher. On account of these two faults in the character of this at one time popular breed, they have of late years been going down in public estimation. Of all other descriptions of cattle Short-Horn Crosses are now the most popular, where dairy business and rearing and feeding are carried on simultaneously. They are, for the most part, admirable milkers; their calves, both heifers and bullocks, can be fed off at an early age, and, coming to heavy weights, bring large and remunerative prices; while the cows themselves, when no longer useful for the dairy, are easily fattened, and can be quickly got rid of. In the three kingdoms, but more particularly England and Ireland, this variety of cattle is to be found in every county, and on every kind of land, varying in size, of course, according to the quality of the land. The same distinctive features are, however, always retained, and they attain an immense size, and give extraordinary quantities of milk, where the soil is rich and the climate congenial to their habits and constitutions.

The Ayrshire next claims attention; and it may be concluded with safety that when dairy produce is the sole object, and where the land is light and of indifferent quality, this breed is the most valuable of any. Mere size in this case is not much of an object, as the small Ayrshire is considered a better dairy cow than the larger or medium sized variety. To keep them small in size, and partly to adapt them to the inferior pastures of Ayrshire and neighboring counties, they are very moderately kept in the earlier stages of their growth, particularly in the second year. This is supposed to add to their milking properties, and as they are generally made to produce at the age of two years, an Ayrshire cow on her native pasture is usually very small indeed. When removed to other countries, and placed upon richer pasture, they grow larger; but by doing so, the milking powers are unquestionably injured. So marked is this principle, that the Ayrshire cow is seldom found in the same perfection, as a milker, as she is to be seen on her native soil, which may be said to compromise the county from which she derives her name, and the adjacent counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. There she takes her position as the dairy cow *par excellence*, and is highly and deservedly prized.

To Destroy the Potato Bug.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Prairie Farmer* a remedy for the potato bug. It consists of one gallon of coal-oil to a barrel of water, mixed well together. Sprinkle lightly upon the potato vines out of a watering-pot, or a small brush, and they will disappear. The editor of the *Farmer* endorses the receipt as follows: "We doubt not that the above will prove the thing, and we hope our readers will try it and report results. If our readers will bear in mind that as insects breathe through spiracles, oil is more disastrous to them than anything else, they would have the clue to the saving of the most of their trees and vines. Bark lice, scale insects, turnip flies, caterpillars, flea beetles, and in fact all insects which can be reached, are destroyed by it. Any oil will do, but it must be kept stirred, so as not to remain on top of the water, and for this reason a brush or syringe is preferable to a watering-can. This mixture is also quite beneficial to plants, as is manifest from the healthy start they take after its application.

Bone Charcoal.

BONE CHARCOAL is made by heating bones in closed vessels called retorts. The gases which pass off during the heating contain carbonate of ammonia; these are condensed in water. The liquid is then mingled with fine ground plaster. This contains sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. The liquid is then drawn of from the chalky carbonate of lime; and the ammonia salt is obtained by evaporation. The bones are now heated again to drive off the volatile substances. They are then broken down and pulverized, and they may now be used as a fertilizer.

Sheep.

KEEP tar upon their noses to keep off the bot-fly, which causes grubs in the head; examine rams about the horns and heads and elsewhere for wounds, which soon become maggotty if neglected. Wash them out and apply very warm pine tar.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Seven Ravens.

As many strange things come to pass in the world, so there was a poor woman who had seven sons at a birth, all of whom lived and throve. After some years the same woman had a daughter. Her husband was a very industrious and active man, on which account people in want of a handicraftsman were very willing to take him into their service, so that he could not only support his numerous family in an honest manner, but earned so much that, by prudent economy, his wife was enabled to lay by a little money for a rainy day.

But this good father died in the prime of life, and the poor widow soon fell into poverty; for she could not earn enough to support and clothe her eight children. Her seven boys grew bigger, and daily required more and more, besides which, they were a great grief to their mother, for they were wild and wicked. The poor woman could hardly stand against all the afflictions that weighed so heavily upon her. She wished to bring up her children in the paths of virtue, but neither mildness nor severity availed anything—the boys' hearts were hardened. One day, when her patience was quite exhausted, she spoke thus to them:

"Oh, you wicked young ravens! would that you were seven black ravens, and would fly away, so that I might never see you again!" and the seven boys immediately became seven ravens, flew out of the window and disappeared.

The mother now lived with her little daughter in peace and contentment, and was able to earn more than she spent. And the young girl grew up handsome, modest, and good. But after some years had passed, both mother and daughter began to long after the seven boys; they often talked about them, and wept; they thought, that could only the seven brothers return and be good lads, how well they could live by their work, and have so much pleasure in one another. And as this longing in the heart of the young maiden increased daily, she one day said to her mother:

"Dear mother, let me wander in the world in quest of my brothers, that I may turn them from their wicked ways, and make them a comfort and a blessing to you in your old age."

The mother answered:

"Thou good girl, I will not restrain thee from accomplishing this pious deed. Go, my child, and may God guide thee!"

She then gave her a small gold ring which she had formerly worn when a child, at the time the brothers were changed into ravens.

The young girl set out, and wandered far, very far away, and for a long time she found no traces of her brothers; but at length she came to the foot of a very high mountain, on the top of which stood a small dwelling. At the mountain's foot she sat down to rest, all the while looking up in deep thought at the little habitation. It appeared at first to her like a bird's nest, for it was of grayish hue, as if built of small stones and mud; then it looked like a human dwelling.

She thought within herself: "Can that be my brothers' habitation?" And when she at length saw seven ravens flying out of the house, she was confirmed in her conjecture.

Full of joy, she began to ascend the mountain; but the road that led to the summit was paved with curious glass-like stones, so that every time she had with the greatest caution proceeded but a few paces, her feet slipped and she fell down to the bottom. At this she was sadly disheartened, and felt completely at a loss how to get up, when she chanced to see a beautiful white goose, and thought: "If I had only thy wings, I could soon be at the top." She then thought again: "But can I not cut thy wings off?—yes, they would help me." So she caught the beautiful goose, and cut off its wings, also its legs, and sewed them on to herself; and see! when she attempted to fly she succeeded to perfection; and when she was tired of flying she walked a little on the goose's feet, and did not slip down again. She arrived at length safely at the desired spot. When at the top of the mountain she entered the little dwelling. It was very small; within stood seven tiny tables, seven little chairs, seven little beds, and in the room were seven little windows, and in the oven seven little dishes, in which were little baked birds and seven eggs.

The good sister was weary after her long journey, and rejoiced that she could once again take some rest and appease her hunger. So she took the seven little dishes out of the oven and ate a little from each, and sat down for a while on each of the seven little chairs, and lay down on each of the little beds; but on the last she fell asleep, and there remained till the seven brothers came back. They flew through the seven windows into the room, took their dishes out of the oven, and began to eat, but instantly saw that a part of their fare had disappeared. They then went to lie down, and found their beds rumpled, when one of the brothers uttered a loud cry, and said:

"Oh, what a beautiful young girl there is on my bed!"

The other brothers flew quickly to see, and with amazement beheld the sleeping maiden. Then the one said to the other:

"Oh, if only she were our sister!"

Then they again cried out to each other with joy:

"Yes, it is our sister; oh, yes, it is; just such hair she had, and just such a mouth, and just such a little gold ring she wore on her middle finger as she now has on her little one."

And they all danced for joy, and all kissed their sister; but she continued to sleep so soundly that it was a long time before she awoke.

At length the maiden opened her eyes, and saw her seven black brothers standing about the bed. She then said:

"Oh, happy meeting, my dear brothers; God be praised that I have at length found you! I have had a long and tedious journey on your account, in the hope of fetching you back from your banishment, provided your hearts are inclined never more to vex and trouble your good mother; that you will work with us diligently, and be the honor and comfort of your old affectionate parent."

During this discourse the brothers wept bitterly, and answered:

"Yes, dearest sister, we will be better; never more will we offend our mother again. Alas! as ravens we have led a miserable life, and before we built this hut we almost perished with hunger and cold. Then came repentance, which racked us day and night; for we were obliged to live on the bodies of poor executed criminals, and were thereby always reminded of the sinner's end." The sister shed tears of joy at her brothers' repentance, and on hearing them utter such pious sentiments.

"Oh!" exclaimed she, "all will be well. When you return home, and your mother sees how penitent you are, she will forgive you from her heart, and restore you to your human form."

When the brothers were about to return home with their sister they said, while opening a small box:

"Dear sister, take these beautiful gold rings and shining stones, which we have from time to time found abroad; put them in your apron and carry them home with you, for with them we shall be rich as men. As ravens we collected them only on account of their brilliancy."

The sister did as her brothers requested her, and was pleased with the beautiful ornaments. As they journeyed home first one of the ravens and then another bore their sister on their pinions, until they reached their mother's dwelling, when they flew in at the window and implored her forgiveness, and promised that in future they would be dutiful children. The sister also prayed and supplicated for them, and the mother was full of joy and love, and forgave her seven sons.

They then became human beings again, and were fine blooming youths, each one as large and graceful as the other. With heartfelt gratitude they kissed their dear mother and darling sister; and soon after, all the seven brothers married young discreet maidens, built themselves a large, beautiful house (for they had sold their jewels for a considerable sum of money), and the house-warming was the wedding of all the seven brothers. Their sister was also married to an excellent man, and at the earnest desire of her brothers, she and her husband took up their abode with them.

The good mother had great joy and pleasure in her children in her old age, and as long as she lived was loved and honored by them.

WIT AND WISDOM.

THE way to make a hole in your income is to pay a large rent.

THE largest tin-tacks must be the Income tax, for that's a regular nailer!

POOR consolation for us survivors that "the good die first."

THE truly brave have as calm a judgment in the midst of danger as out of it.

WHAT two fish should be tied together on a frosty day? Skates and soles.

RESIGNATION is a virtue that is often made a necessity of in the political world.

CASTLES in the air have no foundation; but in some delusive schemes you will find abasement.

"YOU cruel man, my tears have no effect on you at all." "Well, drop them, dear."

WHAT is rest? Going out of the choir for refreshments during sermon time.

WHAT is called singing with "an understanding?" Marking time on the floor with your foot.

ON being told of a surgeon who amputated a lady's arm, and afterward married her, Nix wondered how she could have got around him so.

WHAT a satisfaction it must be to the Empress of the French that the Emperor has given up the idea of paying a visit to Nancy!

"DEAR LAURA, when we were courting, you were very dear to me; but now you're my wife, and I am paying your bills, you seem to get *dearer and dearer*."

A SAUCY debtor was recently cautioned by a saucy debtor to *be-ware*. He didn't take heed, and the next time we heard of him he was turned into a "stone jug."

THE best fellow in the world, sir, to get money; for as he sends you half cash, half wine, why, if you can't take up his bill, you've always poison at hand for a remedy."

"DID the minister put a stamp on you when you was married, Mary?" "A stamp, Charlie! What for, pray?" "Why, matches ain't legal without a stamp, you know."

JUDY BRALEGAN, having been requested to open some oysters, after knocking them about some time, exclaimed: "Upon my conscience, but they are mighty hard to peel!"

A MAN who pretended to have seen a ghost, was asked what the ghost said to him? "How should I understand," replied the narrator, "what he said? I am not skilled in any of the *dead* languages."

A LAD applied to the captain of a vessel for a berth; the captain, wishing to intimidate him, handed him a piece of a rope, and said: "If you want to make a good sailor you must make three ends to the rope." "I can do it," he readily replied; "here is one, and here is another—that makes two. Now, here's *the third*," and he threw it overboard.

JOS. RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER,
(Late Riegel, Wiest & Ervin,)
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
ALFRED BYERLY, WM. F. ALBRIGHT, S. G. SCOTT.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 237 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race,
Factories, Nos. 221 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
No. 301 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

LUNGERICH & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 33 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE,
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms,
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES,
JOHN I. HESS,
No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN E. FOX & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 11 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES,
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS
bought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,
Importer and Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS,
WINE BITTERS, &c.,
No. 122 North Third Street,
above Arch, west side,
Philadelphia.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
Nos. 229 and 231 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

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McNINCH & SHUMAN.

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From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.18 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4.40 P.M. and 5.20 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6.35 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 P.M. and 8.25 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.30 P.M. and 10.35 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.25 A.M. and 6.25 P.M.; Scranton at 11.05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12.40 A.M. and 10.15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
to the
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	6.20 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Fast Line	7.50 A.M.	12.10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	4.30 P.M.	7.20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7.40 P.M.	10.45 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
(Connecting at Baltimore,)
Leave Washington at 2.45 and 7.40 P.M.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
Cars run through from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Erie, or Elmira without change.
J. N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent N.C.R.R.

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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11.25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3.25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 3.11 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 6.35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
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H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7.40, and 9.05 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.40 and 10 A.M., and 2.40 and 10.55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9.20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.40 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9.20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 11.15 A.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 5.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8.30 A.M. and 2.45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 10.15 A.M., and 1.55 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A.M. and 1 and 8.55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 8.20 and 9.45 P.M. for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 5.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7.50 A.M.; Harrisburg at 10.05 A.M. and Reading at 1.30 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10.55 A.M. for New York, and 4.25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and school Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading Pa., April 23, 1866.

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